

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.

SOME of the evening papers have had something approaching nervous prostration over Minister Castle's purported statements concerning '93 affairs. None are so blind as those who won't see. Facts are facts, notwithstanding they incur the displeasure of those who don't like to hear them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the business men of Honolulu have been tried as by fire, they have kept cool and shown their confidence in the ability of the country to overcome any obstacles that may be placed in its way. The action of Bishop & Co. in importing at this time a large sum of money and the healthy activity of the real estate market combine to give the best possible demonstration of the feeling of the business community. The spirit of progression has come to stay.

Hawaii has treaties with England and France which give them protective powers over the islands, quite as much if not more than the United States Government has. To so split up the rival factions as to prevent a chronic revolution, Hawaii ought to be put under the actual protection of the powers most greatly concerned in its welfare.—London Standard.

"Actual protection of the powers most greatly concerned in its welfare" is just what Hawaii is seeking. Sir Edward Grey is responsible for the statement that British interests are safe in the hands of the United States. Give us actual American protection, which can only be obtained by political union with the States and all hands will be satisfied.

THE DOWNFALL OF "CAPITAL."

It is said that Baron Alphonso de Rothschild recently remarked that he did not believe that the reign of capital is destined to endure, because interest on money is declining so rapidly. He said that in another generation a man who had £4000 income would be regarded as rich.

Undoubtedly the value of money falls year by year. "Call loans," that is, loans to be repaid whenever called for, can now be obtained in New York at one per cent. per annum. In London and Amsterdam the rate is less. The great trust companies are loaning money on long periods at three and four per cent. The incomes of great personal estates are also declining. No doubt, on questionable securities, the rates of interest will continue high because the principal is in jeopardy. As competition increases and the chance of making great fortunes decrease, the incomes of the rich will grow smaller. At the same time, it is now well proved, that the rate of wages in civilized countries has increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. within thirty years.

If the prediction of Baron Rothschild comes true, the friction between capital and labor will end. It will pay better to be a workman than a capitalist, and we may see the day when the capitalists will complain of the "bloated aristocrat" of a workman. At the recent meeting of the American Association of Science, at Springfield, Mass., Prof. Kent read a paper on the value of engineering. He said that "engineering will contribute more largely than any other cause to merge capital and labor, by making laborers themselves the capitalists." It is the failure of the laborers to study the slow evolution of the great economic laws, that makes them important, and involves them in unfortunate contests with capital. All the good things will not come in a day. The suffering of workmen, from low rates of wages and the sufferings generally, of the world, arise from ignorance. It is the increasing knowledge of the laboring men, that reduces the importance of capital.

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THE SITUATION IN HONOLULU.

The report of the condition of public health in Honolulu which the Australia will take to the Coast today is far more reassuring to our friends in the States than any that has been sent out since the cholera made its first appearance in the city. The reports that have thus far been distributed throughout the United States have had a sensational tinge which, with the manner in which mail steamers have passed by the country, has caused an exaggerated picture of the situation to be drawn in the minds of officials as well as private individuals.

The first cases of cholera in Honolulu were reported on the 18th of August, and from that date till the 18th of September there were 85 cases, of which 60 proved fatal. There were no new cases reported until the 27th of September, when there was one, and on the 28th another, both of which proved fatal. These make the total 87 cases and 62 deaths from this disease, which has been confined almost wholly to the natives. By this it will be seen that there has been only two deaths from cholera since the 18th of September—a period of thirteen days. The largest number of cases reported in one day was eight, on September 9th. Thus it is shown that the disease has been kept well in hand and cannot now be termed epidemic.

Immediately the character of the disease was determined, most vigorous measures were adopted by the Board of Health to prevent its spread in the city and to other portions of the islands. The residents of the city irrespective of race or station came to the assistance of the Board and the whole community resolved itself into a volunteer corps to stamp out the disease. The city was divided into districts and every house within the city limits visited twice each day by volunteer inspectors whose duty it was to account to the Board of Health for each person in the districts assigned and report any lack of care for the sanitary condition of premises. On Monday, September 23d, all the business houses were closed and a general house cleaning instituted throughout the city under the direction of agents of the Board of Health.

Many of the poorer Hawaiians being without means to obtain proper food, the Hawaiian Relief Association was organized and within forty-eight hours over \$8000 was raised by public subscription. Other nationalities also formed similar organizations. Distributing depots for wholesome food were established and every possible care taken to assist the poorer classes in guarding against disease. The Board of Health by its prompt and vigorous action has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire community and hearty co-operation of all classes and conditions has been the rule. If the officials have erred, the mistakes have been on the safe side. The disease has not appeared in any other port of the islands and has been confined to small districts in this city.

The present outlook is favorable to the speedy resumption of business and the raising of the quarantine.

RESTRICTION ON FISH.

Some provision to provide fish particularly for the native population, as suggested by Mr. Colburn's communication to the Board of Health, is an important matter which calls for the exercise of careful judgment. While the foreign population could do without fish indefinitely, it is a matter of no small moment to the natives to have this article of food placed on the tabu list for a long period. So far as we have been informed by the medical authorities, the danger from eating fish is confined only to those taken from infected waters. Fish taken from districts remote from the harbor are supposed to be as free from infection as fish brought into the country from any clean port in the United States. The disposition of

ignorant people to evade health regulations is decidedly against raising the fish quarantine and relying on the common sense of the community. The Board of Health must take a prominent hand in the fish business for some time to come if the city is to be properly guarded. The majority of the people want the natives to have their fish, and at the same time they want to know where the fish come from. The only way out of the present predicament seems to be for the Board of Health to define the districts from which fish may be taken and establish distributing points which shall be under the watchful eye of an agent of the Board. Thus the kind and quality of the fish can be controlled and the purchasers secured against the danger of infection from this source. A careful distribution of this article of food will undoubtedly result better than continued restriction. Taking fish from the native is a good deal like taking bread and beef from the foreigners' table, and the craving resulting from a practical fish famine will lead many to overstep bounds which under ordinary circumstances would be recognized.

FRAUDS IN TAXATION.

The Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics made on the 23d ult., the most sensational report ever made by a State bureau:

"It charges that the great majority of the wealthy taxpayers of Illinois, and more especially of Chicago, are prejudiced; that the Assessors are guilty of malfeasance in office; that the present financial condition of Chicago is directly traceable to the corrupt system of taxation, and that the deplorable condition of work is due to the liberty destroying methods of taxation which prevail in Illinois."

Few people in the States are aware of the gigantic frauds involving taxation which are constantly done in the great cities. The fixing of valuations of property has become a part of the corrupt political machinery. The Assessors virtually sell the figures at which the assessments are fixed. Rich men are, in some sense, at the mercy of these men. Much property escapes assessment, so that what is reached carries the heaviest burden. When the rate of taxation is equal to the annual income on property, and in many cases it is, the owner must pay tribute to the assessor or be ruined. No band of robbers could ever rob with such impunity as the tax assessors of the large cities.

Even the newspaper press is muzzled so that it dare not speak out. A great "daily" may be taxed, for instance, on a valuation of \$500,000. If it were to expose the corruption of the assessors, they would increase the valuation to \$1,000,000. The paper may be paying its fair rate of taxation, although undervalued. It is a money-making affair, and is reluctant to engage in a fight which may result in a large pecuniary loss. The assessors in a city like Chicago know that railroad men and bankers do not make correct returns, because such returns would be unfair. So the bankers and railroad men, pay "backsheesh," which helps to run the machines.

It has been known to the political reformers for some time that an exposure was imminent. There are two sides to the question, however. The tax on property in New York City is about two per cent. If, then, a correct valuation was made of their estate, the Astors would be without any income. It is quite clear that a new system of taxation must be established in order to secure honest returns. No one has yet been able to do it in the majority of the great cities.

W. R. CASTLE, our Minister at Washington, moved towards the diplomatic "dead line," if the newspaper interviews with him are correctly stated. He should have refused absolutely to discuss the past relations of our Government with that of Washington. No European diplomatic would have felt it polite to have alluded to the past. Mr. Castle follows the American school of diplomats, who are accustomed to open discussion, without restriction, and he has many worthy examples before him. But, under the circumstances, it would be wiser to maintain a reticent attitude.

THE FREE KINDERGARTENS.

Among the various new developments of educational work in this city, not the least in importance is the system of free kindergartens, which has recently been inaugurated. It was last year carried on as a department of the Woman's Board of Missions, but the work has lately been reorganized, and is now taken in charge by the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association. This is a new organization, independent of church lines or national distinctions, and has the support of a large constituency of ladies interested in this benevolent work that appeals so strongly to every woman's kindly nature. The public meeting this morning is for the election of officers and committees. Plans of work for the coming year have been so far perfected that it needs only the hearty co-operation and generous giving, so characteristic of this community, to make the work a decided success from the very start.

ESTABLISH "FISH COOKING" PLANTS.

In considering the fish question, it has been stated that dealing out raw fish to the natives, even under the direction of the Board of Health, would not eliminate the danger consequent to eating raw fish. "We must have the fish cooked." This barrier can be easily removed by the Board of Health seeing to it that the fish are cooked. The Government is now under quite an expense in furnishing many natives with food. The same money might better be expended in establishing "cooking plants" carried on under the direction of the Board. Natives now idle and supported at public expense could be employed in cleaning and cooking the fish in the manner suited to the customs of the Hawaiians. Let the fishermen deliver their catch at the distributing stations, where it will be taken in hand by the Health agents, properly cleaned and cooked, and either turned over to the vendors or sold direct. Let a nominal price be established, so that the consumers will not have to stand the expense of the product being cooked. To raise the prices to cover the extra expense would only be another way of shutting out the classes which these unusual methods are aimed to protect. It cannot be said to be a money making scheme from a Government standpoint, except that it is cheaper than the present method of supplying food, and will give employment to those who are idle on account of Hawaiian fish being placed on the black list.

AVOID BUSINESS DELAYS.

The community is practically unanimous in the decision that the time has come for raising the absolute quarantine that has, and will so long as it continues, placed a serious damper on inter-island traffic. So long as occasional cholera cases crop out it will be hardly advisable to allow free and unrestricted traffic, but it is a poor stroke of policy to continue the same restrictions that obtain during an epidemic. The request of the business men is a reasonable one and should be granted as soon as possible. In this connection it will be a wise move to come to some decision regarding Oriental goods and make preparations for dealing with them. The Chinese and Japanese merchants receive nearly all their supplies from Oriental ports. Steamship lines prefer to carry good to San Francisco rather than hold a through steamer here for the term of quarantine, but should a vessel come from an Oriental port and submit to the quarantine, it cannot be refused entry. Under the existing circumstances it is highly probable that we shall soon have to deal with such a vessel. Oriental goods ought not to be accepted unless fumigated previous to being landed. At the present time we have little or no means for dealing with these goods. It will save a deal of trouble and perturbation of merchants' spirits for the Government

Timely Topics

October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

Plated Ware,
Water Closets,
Paint Burners,
Hendry's Mixed Paints,
Hose in all sizes and qualities,
Ideal Coffee Pots,
Bicycles,
Bicycle Lamps,
Metallic Paint in Oil,
Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.,
Steel Wire Cloth,
Shooting Coats,
Flour Sifters,
Blacksmiths' Bellows,
Wire Mats,
Cutlery,
Feather Dusters,
Hoe Handles,
California Lawn Sprinklers,
Lanterns,
Shovels,
Rice Plows,
W. W. Heads,
Paint Brushes,
Bath Tub Enamel,
Varnishes,
Assorted Hardware,
Disston's No. 2 Cane Knives,
Mill Saw Files,
Sole Leather.

Auction Sales.

By James F. Morgan.

AUCTION SALE

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

By order of JAS. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs, I will sell at Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern) at my Salesroom,

On Saturday, October 16th
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The following Unclaimed Merchandise, in the Bonded Warehouse, Honolulu:

Australia, Jan. 1894, Carl Lutz, 1 pkg mdse.
Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1895, 1 T. 6 cs mdse.
Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1894, 1 K in diamond, 1 cs mdse.
Monowai, April 5, T. V. K., 1 cs mdse.
Mary Winkelman, April 25, 1894, 1 food chest.
Australia, May 19, 1894, W. S. Luce or order, 2 bbls whiskey.
Warrimoo, May 24, 1894, E. W. von Hassel, 1 box mdse.
Australia, June 30, 1894, Chas. Wilcox, 1 pkg labels.
Ex Arawa, June 23, 1894, E. S. Y. Hon, 1 box mdse.
Aikoku Maru, July 7, 1894, B. B., 8 pkgs Jap mdse.
Alameda, July 28, 1894, A. E. G. 6 cs m'dse.
Ritbet, Nov. 1894, Haw. Hd. Co. 1 k. hardware.
Australia, Jan. 2, 1895, P. M. Daniels, 2 pkgs.
Arawa, Jan. 24, 1895, Chas. M. Co., 1 pkg.
Alameda, Feb. 18, 1895, G. B. & L., 1 cs Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Castie & Cooke, 1 pkg samples.
Australia, Feb. 22, 1895, J. Cranston, 1 pkg bag.
Warrimoo, Feb. 24, 1895, I. S. M., 1 cs mdse.
Gaelic, Feb. 1895, C. Brewer, 1 pkg sample.
Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Lovejoy & Co. 1 pkg sample.
Independent, Mar. 20, 1895, Lovejoy & Co., 1 pkg sample.
Australia, April 12, 1895, Dr. G. W. Wood, 1 cs mdse.
Alameda, April 6, 1895, B. & S., 1 cs 1 kg.
Gaelic, April 29, 1895, K in circle, 44 pkgs mdse.
Australia, May 11, 1895, Jno. F. Scott, 1 cs mdse.
Miowera, Jun. 3, 1895, J. J. E., 1 cs m'dse.
Miowera, Jun. 3, 1895, A. Fernandez, 5 bbls beer.
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, G. B. Thorne, 1 pkg.
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Hoa Iron Works, 1 pkg.
Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Gabriel Gaboal, 1 pkg.
Aloha, Jun. 21, 1895, I. M. C., 1 box mdse.
Alameda, Jun. 28, 1895, C. H. M. in diamond, subject to order W. G. I. & Co., 12 pkgs phosphates.
Australia, Jun. 26, 1895, Mark Robinson, 1 pkg.

James F. Morgan,
4111-5t AUCTIONEER.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.